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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXVII, No. 61

Section 1

June 25, 1940.

HULL HOPES
TO ATTEND
CARTEL MEETING

The New York Journal of Commerce, June 25, says that the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of all of the Pan American Republics for a discussion of the Administration's cartel plan will be held in Havana, according to a report unconfirmed as yet by Secretary Hull. Wherever the meeting is located, it is the hope of Secretary Hull that he may personally attend the sessions.

CANE REFINED
SUGAR HITS
ALL-TIME LOW

"Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation Monday announced a reduction of 25 points in the basis price for cane refined sugar to 4.25¢ per pound...After the .53 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ is deducted for the processing tax, 4.25¢ is the approximate all-time low for refined sugar." (N. Y. Journal of Commerce, June 25.)

GERMAN THREAT
HEADS COMMODITY
PRICES DOWNWARD

The AP, June 25, says that commodity prices headed downward Monday over a broad front in major commodity markets while traders considered the possibility of a Europe completely dominated by Germany.

WOULD PROBE
GUAYULE RUBBER
PLANT IN U. S.

A UP dispatch, June 25, says that Representative John Z. Anderson (Rep., Cal.) told reporters Monday that he would ask Secretary Wallace to earmark part of the \$500,000 Congress has appropriated for a study of the rubber industry in the Western Hemisphere for an investigation of the guayule rubber plant in the United States.

BRITISH WANT
250 CARLOADS
OF DRY MILK

An AP dispatch from Chicago, June 24, says that the British food ministry has offered to buy 250 carloads of dry skimmed milk from American producers, according to the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

1,000,000 BU.
CORN AND RYE
TO GO ABROAD

An AP story from Duluth, June 24, says that more than 1,000,000 bushels of corn and rye will leave the Duluth harbor in the next few days for foreign consumption, presumably for the British Isles.

New Cucumber
In Minnesota

Farmers' Digest for June reports an item from Successful Farming which says: "A new bush or dwarf cucumber, called Midget, has just been introduced by the Minnesota Experiment Station. Picking is easy, since there are no spreading vines. The compact plants, growing from 6 to 12 inches tall, have few short side branches. The small, smooth fruit is especially good for pickling. Individual plants do not bear heavily, but they can be grown close together so that acre yields compare favorably with pickling varieties. Young fruit is green in color, with light stripes."

Who Gets Your
Food Dollar?

"From 'Who Gets Your Food Dollar?' by Hector Lazo and M. H. Bletz, we learn that the average weekly food bill for a family of four totals \$12.50. After making careful studies, the authors say that 71¢ of this amount goes for direct taxes. The \$12.50 is divided as follows:

"To farmers and other primary producers...	\$4.57
To brokers and agents.....	.20
For transportation facilities.....	.90
To processors, assemblers and packers.....	3.38
To wholesalers.....	.73
To retailers.....	2.72
Total.....	12.50"

(Progressive Farmer, July.)

Scientists Aid
Farmer Co-Ops

"Cooperative products are headed for many new markets these days--markets which have been discovered not so much through the efforts of the sales staff as through the laboratory experiments of the research workers," says Neptune Fogelberg, Senior Agricultural Economist, FCA, in News for Farmer Cooperatives for June. "The steel industry, for example, is likely to become a regular customer for one of the citrus byproducts (a solution of pectate from oranges and lemons has been found excellent for use in cooling hot steel quickly). The medical profession already has found many uses for citrus pectin. The button factories...are a potential market for the fluid milk co-ops...Many of the cooperatives have their own experimental laboratories. Others have access to the research findings of private, State and Federal laboratories. All of them have an interest in developing new outlets, because the finding of industrial uses for byproducts and surpluses is a practical means of indirectly benefitting the farmer members..."

AAA Reports
Stored Corn In
Fine Condition

The Nation's Ever Normal Granary supply of corn has come through the difficult spring storage period in excellent condition, the AAA reported Monday. (Press Release.)

Electron
Microscope

"In this age of super-movies, super-telescopes, super-cyclotrons, and super-whatnots, we are apt to pass over lightly the news that a super-microscope has just been built," says an article by Jean Harrington in Scientific American, July. "But such news has just popped out of New Jersey, following within a year two similar announcements from Canada and Germany.....The electron microscope already has become a powerful and a practical instrument. With it, science can explore a new world of things infinitely small--disease viruses, for example, which have never before been seen or photographed--and this may lead to important medical discoveries. We are all of us familiar with the ordinary optical microscope....The electron microscopeis arranged and behaves quite similarly. It has illumination, three lenses, and two magnified images in cascade. But, instead of light for illumination, it uses streams of electrons from the hot filament or cathode; and in place of glass lenses, three magnetic coils, by curving the electron paths, do the focusing. The analogy between the two microscopes follows the close analogy between light and electricity...."

Group Hospital
Service For
Minn. Farmers

Arthur M. Calvin, Executive Director, Minnesota Hospital Service Association, writing in Minnesota Medicine for June, on extension of group hospital service, says: "....The principal reason for the development of non-profit hospital service plans in the rural areas is exactly the same as that which first brought non-profit plans into existence, namely, the desire to make good hospital care available to more people through a low-cost budget plan....One of the first questions asked us about state-wide development is 'how are we going to enroll the farmers?' Enrollment of farmers does present a problem in that they are scattered over a large area and it is frequently difficult to contact them in group meetings. We do find, however, that farmers can be successfully enrolled through banks, cooperatives, creameries, farm bureaus or like organizations....An ideal enrollment of farmers so far as the Hospital Service Association itself is concerned, would be through creameries where a deduction from cream checks might be possible...."

First Hybrid
Watermelon
Developed

"The first successful hybrid watermelon....has been developed at the Southeast Iowa Experimental Association farm near Conesville, Iowa, and has produced a very promising fruit under test conditions," reports Colin Kennedy in the Country Gentleman for July.

"Up to now there have been a number of successful watermelon crosses, but the Iowa melon is credited with being the first new variety developed that is actually a hybrid and produced by breeding methods employed in producing hybrid seed-corn varieties....In appearance the hybrid resembles most closely the old stand-by, Dixie Sweet, but is a shade darker in color. It has an excellent flavor, texture and aroma..."

Japan to Fill
240,000 Bale
Order in U. S.

According to the New York Times, June 25, the Finance Ministry in Tokyo has ruled that the foreign money necessary to charter foreign bottoms to carry cotton from Brazil to Japan will be cut down, which means that a deficit of about 240,000 bales will be filled in U.S. markets, since it is not necessary to charter bottoms to take cotton from the U. S.

BAE Reports
Smaller Fruit
Supplies.

Fruit crops in 1940 probably will be generally smaller than in 1939, but because of the prospect of reduced exports the supplies available for domestic markets probably will be as plentiful as those of last year, the BAE reported Monday in its monthly analysis of the fruit situation. (Press Release.)

Food Stamp
Plan Extended
to 7 Places

The FSCC food stamp plan has been extended to include New Orleans, Louisiana, and the following six counties in the State of Washington: Island, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish and Whatcom.

Dr. Alexander
Resigns as
FSA Head

The Secretary of Agriculture today announced the resignation of Dr. W. W. Alexander as Administrator of the FSA. Dr. Alexander has accepted a position as vice-president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, with headquarters in Chicago, effective July 1, 1940. (Press Release.)

Apples Shed
Rose Leaves

"Artificial autumn can be brought to rose bushes, causing them to shed their leaves in a few days, by locking them up in the same room with apples, it has been discovered at Oregon State College by J. A. Milbrath, Elmer Hansen, and Prof. Henry Hartman," says a Science Service story appearing in Scientific American, July. "Ordinarily such defoliation would be undesirable, but when large numbers of field-grown rose bushes are being prepared for shipment to market it is necessary to rid them of their leaves, to cut down water loss through evaporation. Hand plucking is tedious and expensive -- a thorny job at best. By putting the bushes in a tightly closed, moderately heated room, with one bushel of apples to every 300 or 400 cubic feet of space, they can be caused to shed their leaves in about four days. The apples produce this effect because they give off small quantities of ethylene, which is also a common constituent of natural gas."

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Section 1

June 26, 1940.

PRESIDENT SIGNS AGRICULTURE ACT

President Roosevelt signed a \$918,603,000 agriculture appropriation bill Tuesday which included increased millions for removal of surplus farm products, according to an AP dispatch dated June 25. This includes approximately \$500,000,000 for farm benefit payments and an additional \$212,000,000 for parity payments on five major crops -- wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and rice.

COMMODITY PRICES DOWN

The AP says that commodity prices tumbled in all futures markets Tuesday while traders uneasily read into Prime Minister Churchill's speech the threat that England had been deprived of French sea power.

CARTEL DOES NOT CONCERN GERMANY

"Proposals for a Pan-American economic bloc do not concern Germany 'except in so far as such a bloc would threaten blockade of Europe,' authorized German sources said today." (UP, Berlin, June 25.)

FOOD STAMP EXTENSIONS

Secretary Wallace announced Tuesday that the FSCC food stamp plan will be extended to include Fall River, Mass., Gastonia, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., Covington and Newport, Ky., and Rapid City, S. D.

BRAZIL TO FIX ITS COCOA CROP

The Journal of Commerce, June 26, says that a cable to the New York Cocoa Exchange Tuesday reported that the Brazilian Government will control the 1940-41 cocoa crop, establishing export quotas and fixing minimum prices.

HILBERT HEADS STARCH STUDIES AT PEORIA LAB

Dr. G. E. Hilbert has been selected to head the Starch and Dextrose Division of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria, Illinois, Dr. Henry G. Knight, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, announced Tuesday. (Press Release.)

New Vitamin M
Found in Liver

"Discovery of a new vitamin, known as vitamin M, which is found in liver and protects against a condition in which there is a reduction of red and white blood cells in the body, was announced this week in a report prepared by Dr. Paul L. Day of the University of Arkansas and presented before the research section of the National Live Stock and Meat Board's annual meeting in Chicago. Dr. Day is now at work to determine the value of other meats as sources of the new vitamin...." (National Provisioner, June 22.)

New Snout And
Foot Disease
in California

"Since last December 'a peculiar and hitherto unknown snout and foot disease which appears in the form of blisters' has existed in 15 counties in central and southern California and caused the State Department of Agriculture much concern. Eight veterinarians employed by the department have been engaged in locating and quarantining affected herds. Dr. U. C. Duckworth, Chief of the State Division of Animal Industry, emphatically denies that it is foot-and-mouth disease. Perhaps it is a coincidence that 15 affected counties run through one of the principal garbage feeding centers in the country -- or perhaps it is natural." (Veterinary Medicine, July.)

Pollinating
By Hand Plan
Is Growing

"An indication of the growth of hand pollinating practice is provided in the statement by Leo Antles, Wenatchee (Washington) horticulturist, that a \$25,000 industry was created this season by those who gather, sell or paint on the pollen," says Better Fruit for June. "He predicted that the practice was barely in its infancy and said he believed it possible to virtually control the size of crops in many orchards by this method, eliminating the necessity of thinning entirely."

Sawdust in
Poultry
Picking

"On many chicken and turkey farms of Massachusetts where birds are dressed for market, a new method of using sawdust has made picking easier," says an item by G. T. Klein, of Massachusetts State College, in Country Gentleman, June. "After birds are killed and bled, and wing and main tail feathers are removed, the carcass is subjected to semiscald for thirty seconds. A water temperature of 126° F. is used for turkeys and broilers, 128° for roasting chickens and 130° for fowls. Following the semiscald in tanks where temperature is electrically controlled, the carcass is covered with dry, fine sawdust....Three or four minutes in the dry sawdust absorbs most of the water on the feathers and picking is made much easier....The slightly abrasive tendency caused by the sawdust, together with the dryness, makes the removal of pinfeathers easier and more complete....Sawdust does not in any way interfere with wax picking nor injure the skin....."

Insecticide
Studied

A. F. Sievers, M. S. Lowman, G. A. Russell, and W. N. Sullivan, of the Department, report in American Journal of Botany, May, on studies to determine at what age and at what period of the year the roots of Tephrosia virginiana, commonly known as Devil's Shoestring, are of most value for insecticidal purposes. "Clonal progenies of 10 parent plants of Tephrosia virginiana were grown under cultivation in northeastern Texas," the authors say, "to study the changes in the amount of rotenone and chloroform extractive present in the roots of such progenies and their toxicity to houseflies at four seasonal stages of growth. Two or more of the clonal progenies of each parent were completely removed from the ground at the dormant stage (January 26), the emergence stage (March 25), the full bloom stage (April 26), and the mature seed stage (August 6). The roots were dried and ground, the amount of chloroform extractive and rotenone determined and the toxicity of acetone extracts tested on houseflies.

"The results indicate that at the full bloom stage the roots are significantly more toxic to houseflies than at the dormant and emergence stages but their superiority over those at the mature-seed stage is less pronounced. The chloroform extractive and rotenone content is also highest at the full-bloom stage. The toxicity of the roots of the several clonal progenies of the same parent does not vary significantly but significant differences were found in this respect between the progenies of different parents."

New Ice Truck
For Frozen Food

"A new mobile refrigerating plant for the quick freezing of foods has been completed in Quebec for the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Canada," says Ice and Refrigeration, June. "It will be used for the collection of perishable foods in rural communities in the province where no refrigerating facilities are available. The freezing of these foods, and the transporting of them to shipping centers, markets or cold storage warehouses will be carried on in the truck...."

Molasses As
Iron Source

An item in Trained Nurse and Hospital Review, June, says: "A study completed by three research workers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology shows in clear terms the value of molasses as a source of iron in the diet and especially the availability of that necessary metal as furnished in this food. Harris, Mosher and Bunker report that in the brands tested from 80 to 97 percent of the iron was available, depending upon the grade of molasses being tested. For example, a dark strongly flavored molasses showed iron availability of 80 percent; while a pure New Orleans molasses made from cane sugar giving a lighter, milder flavor was over 90 percent available so far as iron content was concerned....Nutrition workers are now giving, to prevent iron deficiency, one tablespoonful of molasses per day, or even more, to both children and grown-ups who find it palatable...."

B.A.E. ReportsHuge WorldSugar Supply

"The world supply of sugar for the 1939-40 marketing year is indicated at 39.1 million tons," according to the Agricultural Situation for June. "This is the second largest supply on record, having been exceeded only by the 1936-37 total...Production of sugar in areas usually supplying most of the cane and beet sugar consumed in the United States is indicated as being slightly larger in 1939-40 than in the preceding season...Raw sugar prices, duty paid, in the U. S., rose sharply following the outbreak of the European War, but since have declined. Prices in March were about the same as in that month last year."

Plywood
vs Steel

"When the prefabricated house turns the corner, it will be found that plywood, not steel, is the favored structural material," says Philip H. Smith in Scientific American, July. "Plywood has high strength, light weight, insulating properties, and handles with ease. These qualities spell thin walls and partitions, with savings in weight and cost, and ease in shipment. Steel, while providing high strength, has been abandoned by most prefabricators because of weight, lack of insulating properties, and the need for paint protection to prevent corrosion. Chiefly responsible for the greater interest in plywood is the advent of the phenol formaldehyde resin binder, which holds the laminations of wood together, and makes the product suitable for exterior use. The resin bond is indestructible and is anathema to fungi and termites. Panels so bonded and kept under water for two years show no sign of separation even when the wood itself becomes waterlogged...."

Tobacco Vote
On July 20

Instructions for holding a referendum on flue-cured tobacco marketing quotas for the 1941, 1942, and 1943 crops have been approved by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced Tuesday. The date of the referendum has been set for July 20. (Press Release.)

N. O. Milk
Awards Made

Acceptance of bids from five handlers for Federal payments on milk sold to eligible low-income families at 5 cents per quart under the low-cost milk distribution program for New Orleans, Louisiana, was announced Tuesday by the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements of the USDA. (Press Release.)

Crop Report

According to the Weekly Weather & Crop Bulletin, while the week's weather was quite variable in its relation to crop development, conditions, in general, were satisfactory... There was some delay by showers to winter-wheat harvest in the Southwest and locally in the Central Valleys, but elsewhere cutting progressed satisfactorily...

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June 27, 1940.

NAZIS REPORTED SEEKING SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

An AP dispatch from Buenos Aires dated June 26 reports that Nazi agents are trying to negotiate "gigantic barter deals" in the rich South American field, particularly in Argentina.

\$20,000,000 CREDIT GIVEN ARGENTINA

An AP story, June 26, says that the Export-Import Bank authorized a \$20,000,000 credit Wednesday to the government and Central Bank of Argentina to finance the purchase of industrial, construction and transportation materials and equipment in the U. S.

PLAN TO REOPEN MEDITERRANEAN MARKETS FOR U.S.

The New York Journal of Commerce, June 27, reports that plans are under way to reopen some of the blocked off markets in the Mediterranean area by instituting a system of transshipments both from the West coast of Europe through Lisbon, Portugal, and from the Persian Gulf port of Bashra.

BET SUGAR SELLS AT 4¢. IN WEST

"Following the reduction by cane refiners selling in restricted Southern territory from 4.50¢ to 4.25¢ per pound for cane granulated sugar, Holly Sugar Corporation announced Wednesday a basis price of 4.20¢ for beet refined sugar less allowances totaling 20 points, making the effective price in Chicago west and including the Rocky Mountains 4¢." (N. Y. Journal of Commerce, June 27.)

1 BILLION BU. MAY BE U. S. WHEAT SUPPLY

The domestic wheat supply for the 1940-41 season now seems likely to total about 1 billion bushels, about the same as for the current marketing season ending June 30, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicated today in its monthly analysis of the wheat situation. (Press Release.)

TIME EXTENDED TO COTTON EXPORTERS

Exporters have been granted additional time for exporting cotton sold under the Cotton and Cotton Products Export Program, the USDA announced Wednesday. An amendment to the program, which has been in operation since July 27, 1939, extends the time for exporting cotton sold for export from July 31, 1940 to October 31, 1940, and the time for exporting cotton products from October 31, 1940 to November 30, 1940. (Press Release.)

Agriculture
Offers Big
Opportunities

N. J. Aiken, head of the placement bureau of Washington State College, said recently that training in agriculture is one of the most valuable backgrounds that a would-be jobseeker can have now, according to a story in the Oregon Farmer for June 20. "The problems of agriculture as they relate to government, to certain specialized industries such as milling, dairy manufacturing and marketing, and to financial institutions have opened up immense opportunities for the expertly-trained college graduate," he said.

New Blight Hits
Baltimore Area

"The London Plane Tree blight, a new disease, has killed more than 1000 trees in the area of Baltimore and more than 7000 around Philadelphia and neaby sections of New Jersey, according to Nursery Notes," says Florists Exchange and Horticultural Trade World, June 8. "The first symptoms will be found on the trunks or large limbs, where cankers or shrunken areas appear on the old bark and brown streaks appear in the new bark beneath the cankers ... This disease is apparently transmitted by pruning tools, as in certain plantings, 50 percent of the infections have been associated with pruning cuts. The fungus is presumably a close relative of that which causes the destructive Dutch-Elm disease and it is being studied by U.S.D.A. experts and at agricultural experiment stations...."

Rubber Wheels
Superior to
Steel in Field

"Scientific studies of rubber versus steel on the wheels of agriculture have been undertaken only comparatively recently," says Dean Halluday in American Fruit Grower for June, "but already such studies show the definite advantage when pneumatic tires are used:

"Greater speeds possible, both for tractors and implements; reduction of rolling resistance by almost half; longer life for the machines, the result of cushioning against the wear and tear of vibration; greater drawbar pull and less fuel consumption..."

Insecticide Men
May Establish
Biological Labs

"The possibility that the insecticide industry may find it profitable to establish a division of biological products is indicated by recent governmental work in combatting the Japanese beetle," says an editorial in Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter, June 17. "The Department of Agriculture reports promising results with a method of spreading a germ ('milky') disease among beetle grubs... Japanese beetle grubs are now feeding just beneath the surface of the ground in infested areas. It is a bit premature to advise insecticide manufacturers to go biological, because the germ method is not yet adapted to general use. But, they have an opportunity to promote dealer activity in the sale of chemical agents--lead arsenate, aluminum sulphate, and derivatives of derris and pyrethrum--which have a measure of effectiveness against emerging grubs or crawling beetles."

New Wood Uses
In Europe

Nelson Courtlandt Brown, of N. Y. State College of Forestry, in an article in Forest & Outdoors, (Canada), for June, lists the following new uses for wood in Europe: "... (1) As a source of fuel for automobile, stationary, marine and other types of engines. Wood gas is being made directly from small pieces of dry wood as well as from charcoal... (2) As a source of textiles including wood wool, wood cotton, and wood silk. Practically all the uniforms of the military, naval, railway, bus, postal and similar organizations are made from 30 to 40 percent wood, and have proved to be very serviceable... (3)... As late as the spring of 1939, it was found that gun-stocks made from beech plywood were equal or superior to the solid gun-stocks made from Circassian walnut. Airplane propellers are now being widely made from this material. (4) Many forms of pressed wood have been developed for use in machinery gears, flooring, table tops and other purposes where a hard but warm surface is desired... (5) Plastics have been developed in many forms for the manufacture of handles, trays, drain gutters and other products formerly made of metal and similar materials. (6)... By the use of metal connectors and improved construction design many structures are now being built of timbers, particularly foundations, spans, bridges, and many forms of framing, to take the place of more expensive steel and other forms of construction. (7) The almost complete change back to the wooden cross-tie on nearly all the railway systems in central, northern and western Europe..."

New Plow
Rig Devised

"A plow rig that gives superior trash coverage and less draft has been devised by E. V. Collins, of Iowa State College, says an item in Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, June 15. "This rig consists of a regular 16-inch tractor plow with one-half of a 14-inch lister share attached to the land side of the regular plow bottom. In operation, this lister share throws a small furrow toward the unplowed land, which weighs down the surface trash there. On the next round, this small furrow is turned into the bottom of the main furrow. The appearance of the finished plowing is said to be equal to that obtained by the use of standard plow equipment..."

Improved
Rasp For
Beet Pulp

Journal of the American Society of Agronomy, June, prints a note by J. G. Lill of the B.P.I. Sugar Plant Investigations station at East Lansing Michigan, on an improved rasp for securing pulp from sugar beets for analysis. The note says: "... The basic idea embodied in the machine which has been devised is that the whole sugar beet roots comprising the sample, after being washed or cleaned, are individually placed in carrier boxes which move over the disk rasp in such a manner that a radial sector is removed from each root. The machine has the advantage of making unnecessary the splitting of the roots of the sample, an operation which in sugar analysis procedure usually requires the time of one man. The whole roots after sampling commonly are accepted by the sugar factory, whereas half or quarter beets may be refused as not usable..."

Cabezona,
Ten-pound
Pineapple

"Production of a pineapple that weighs so much it flattens out when over-ripe represents the achievement of farmers in Lajas, the Puerto Rico Insular News Service reports," says the Washington Star, June 21.

"Weighing 10 pounds and standing more than two feet high before the top is removed, the cabezonas are too heavy to be shipped....The cabezona found its way to Puerto Rico for further development after a number of American fruit growers discovered that Puerto Rico is ideally suited to pineapple production. A few Puerto Ricans living at Lajas confused bigness with going into pineapples in a 'big way.' Puerto Rico buys as many of the big ones as it can afford. With a population in excess of 1,800,000, the local market is profitable up to a certain point...when just about every family with a reasonable income has bought its two or three cabezonas. After that the crop goes to the cannery. For slices, the big gallon-sized cans that go to the wholesale trade have to be used."

New Tobacco
Plants Being
Developed

"A new race of tobacco plants developed at the University of California is being tested on commercial plantations in the United States, Peru and Australia, relates Milton Silverman, science editor of The

Chronicle," says the magazine Tobacco for June 13. "New plants were grown from seeds whose innards had been thoroughly addled by X-ray bombardment, neutron rays and hot and cold storage. According to preliminary tests, the new variety has more leaves than the ordinary tobacco plant, has none of the usual 'sucker' growth and is slower growing. It promises a more abundant yield per plant, less costly production conditions, and the possibility of use in regions where late frost means sudden death to tender growths. Its discovery marked the culmination of 15 years of scientific research conducted by Dr. T. Harper Goodspeed, director of the University's botanical gardens. 'While the commercial importance of this X-ray plant is still to be established,' he said, 'the promise that it holds for the production of sturdier and less expensive strains cannot be discounted.'...."

Co-op Gives
Scholarships

News for Farmer Cooperatives, for June, says:

"A recent development wherein a regional cooperative grain-marketing organization is assuming the responsibility of training personnel for the cooperative grain movement of the area it serves will bear watching. After giving careful thought to the problem of management during recent years, the Union Equity Cooperative Exchange, Enid, Okla., is providing all-expense scholarships to 10 farm-reared young men and 1 young woman at John Brown University, Siloam Springs, Ark., during the 1939-40 school year. These 11 young folks were carefully chosen...special attention being directed to such things as family and spiritual background and evidences of leadership, as well as scholastic attainments...An added feature of the program is a requirement that the services of the 11 trainees shall be available to the cooperative during the summer vacation for assignment to the regional or local cooperatives where they can get actual cooperative experience..."

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June 28, 1940.

WORLD TRADE
IS PROSTRATE
SAYS CLAYTON

From Waco, Texas, a special dispatch to the Journal of Commerce (June 28) reports that W. L. Clayton, head of the world's largest cotton firm, said that world trade in any normal sense lies prostrate and "the cotton producer and every part of the great raw cotton industry, wherever located, faces a dark and uncertain future." Mr. Clayton, speaking Thursday before the Cotton Research Council, now in session at Waco, said that, if the war continues, it is doubtful whether we will be able to sell more than 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bales to England, Japan, China and the other nations to which exports are still possible.

ARGENTINA
STARTS CORN-
HOG CAMPAIGN

A N. Y. Journal of Commerce story from Buenos Aires, June 27, says that Argentina has launched a nation-wide campaign to encourage enormously increased consumption of pork, as an indirect result of the country's large corn surplus.

BRITONS REQUIRE
TOBACCO LICENSE

A dispatch from London in the New York Times, June 28, says that under an order issued Thursday by the (British) Board of Trade to control tobacco supplies, unmanufactured tobacco may not be imported without a government license.

UNFIXED CALL
COTTON SALES,
468,200 BALES

The Commodity Exchange Administration reports a total of 468,200 bales of unfixed call sales of cotton based on New York cotton futures for June 21, 1940, this being an increase of 20,100 bales over the total of 448,100 bales reported for June 14. (Press Release)

AMPLE FEED
GRAIN SUPPLY
INDICATED

The total supply of feed grains may be slightly smaller this year than last, but it will be more than enough for the number of livestock on farms this fall and winter, the BAE indicated Thursday in its monthly analysis of the feed situation. (Press Release.)

Phenothiazine
For Removal
of Cecal Worm

Ernest C. McCulloch and Lyle G. Nicholson of State College of Washington report in Veterinary Medicine, July, on phenothiazine for the removal of Heterakis gallinae from chickens. They say: "No anthelmintic has been previously reported that would safely and effectively remove the cecal worm, Heterakis gallinae, from poultry....The wide distribution of this parasite, the fact that it causes typhlitis when present in large numbers, and its role as a vector of Histomonas meleagridis, the etiological factor of enterohepatitis or 'blackhead,' makes the control of the cecal worm of economic importance...

"The data presented reveal that phenothiazine, when used in moderate doses, is a very effective anthelmintic for the removal of cecal worms from chickens. Considerable latitude is possible in the determination of the proper therapeutic dose. It is the opinion of the authors that between 0.05 and 0.5 grams per bird is a reasonable amount to recommend. Enormous doses, although harmless to the birds, have little if any effect on the cecal worm. Repeated doses seem to be slightly more efficacious than single doses. It is apparent that birds receiving individual capsule medication are more effectively and surely treated. However, the margin of safety with this drug is so great that flock medication in the ration for two or three days appears to be practical...."

Cornell Milk
Experiments

"Development of an oxidized flavor in pasteurized milk can be prevented ordinarily by adding about 50 to 100 parts per million of ascorbic acid, or the oxidized flavor can be prevented and the vitamin C can be preserved by deaerating the milk, Paul F. Sharp, Cornell University, told his colleagues at the ...meeting of the Institute of Food Technologists in...Chicago last week. This procedure would eliminate the so-called papery, cappy and metallic flavors, he declared..." (Food Field Reporter, June 24.)

Sunlamps
For Crops

"....A California manufacturing company claims to have developed thermostatically-controlled equipment which applies infra-red irradiation to orchards and ground crops, preventing damage from freezing, and bringing them to maturity weeks earlier than normal," says Business Week, June 22. "The method, known as the Bashore Process, consists of infra-red reflectors strung on overhead wires and controlled by a central distribution panel. It doesn't raise the air temperature in grove or field, but provides irradiation which keeps the sap flowing in leaves, tendrils, stems, and branches....Equipment can be installed at about \$210 per acre and, where operations are conducted on a 2¢ per kilowatt-hour rate, operating costs run 15¢ per acre per hour. Smudging costs about 60¢ per acre per hour. Set at a specific 'on' temperature, the thermostatic control 'kicks in' at the switch and kicks out again when the atmospheric temperature rises above the danger mark."

'Hopper Bait
Not Harmful
To Birds

"The Wisconsin Experiment Station announces that it is highly improbable that arsenical grasshopper baits of the formulas commonly used by farmers are of any danger to pheasants, so the bait can be safely spread in areas where those birds are found," says an item in Country Gentleman, July. "Some caged pheasants ate the bait when moderately hungry, but most of them avoided it when other food could be reached. Likewise, the birds ate poisoned grasshoppers readily and apparently suffered no bad effects. One pair was fed a diet of poisoned grasshoppers for 8 days, consuming 2,855 insects during that time; and though they lost weight, they commenced to gain as soon as grain was added to the grasshopper ration...."

Maples Die
Of Canker

Florists Exchange & Horticultural Trade World, June 8, says: "During the past year or two, many examples of Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) and other species of Maple in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Jersey have been reported as dying from a new disease. According to Dr. L. C. Chadwick, in Nursery Notes, additional reports indicate the disease is present on Long Island. This disease causes cankers on the bark of the trunk and large branches, extending verticillally more than laterally....The fungus apparently enters the trees from the base and progresses upward, more or less slowly....Infected trees die as soon as the cankers completely encircle the trunk. No control methods have yet been recommended."

New Method
of Glazing
Greenhouses

"A new method of glazing greenhouses is just being offered in the form of a softgum mounted on tape made of lead foil, said to hold the glass and to protect the sash bars permanently," says the Florists' Review, June 20. ".....An engineering company discovered the method of making a gumlike substance that would stay soft and pliable for years... It is used in refrigerators and for cooling rooms in the packing houses... For glazing, the lead tape on which the gum putty is mounted covers the sash bars and protects them from the sun and weather. It covers the glazing points so that they will not come loose. The paint on the sash bars is shielded completely against the weather, and the sheet of lead does not need to be painted...."

Flowers
In Ice

"Rare native flowers from 'down under,' Melbourne, Australia, to be exact, encased in 400 pounds of ice traveled 8,600 nautical miles only to encounter a Customs technicality which placed them in a San Francisco cold storage warehouse in bond. Consigned to California State Commission for the Golden Gate International Exposition for purposes of study and as a test shipment to prove the merit of this mode of transportation for rare flowers from other continents, the frozen blossoms and the frigid containers must be exported within a period of six months, according to official decree." (Ice and Refrigeration, June.)

Texas Court
Says Cotton
Quota Legal

"Three Seagoville, Texas, farmers lost their case in an attempt to have the cotton allotment act declared unconstitutional, in a three-judge court decision handed down in Dallas this week..." (Cotton Digest, June 22.)

Wilcox Covers
Farm Forestry,
Forest Farming

"Farm forestry and forest farming have, in the main, similar objectives. The principal distinction lies in the fact that the farmer in farm forest projects is interested primarily in the production of agricultural products...whereas in forest farming projects the farm woodlands occupy the major portion of his ownership, the products from which make the major contribution to his economy...Intensive projects are recognized as only one attack upon the complicated farm forestry problem. The department (of Agriculture) is attempting to get them under way in cooperation with appropriate and interested state agencies. It is hoped that enough of them will be started in the immediate future so that the results from these original projects will determine how far this preliminary action phase of a farm forestry program should go. The department, however, is not overlooking other well established avenues of approach, such as the planting, the extension and the research programs. Intensive farm forestry demonstration projects constitute a new approach, which is now being tried out. Foresters and agricultural workers, generally, should be encouraged to help make this approach a success, as well as devise other methods which will be useful to a successful undertaking in farm forestry." (Ralph E. Wilcox, Soil Conservation Service. In Journal of Forestry for June.)

Guernseys
Holsteins
Compared

"...A study was made of the ascorbic acid content of milk produced by mature Guernsey and Holstein cows of different ages," reports Arthur D. Holmes, Francis Tripp, and Elmer A. Woelffer of Boston, and G. Howard Satterfield, of Raleigh, in Food Research, May-June. "The experimental cows were maintained, as a part of a large certified milk herd, for a 12-months period. The cows were stall-fed, a uniform ration consisting of a variety of hays and concentrates. They had no access to pasture and were out of the stables only for exercise. The cows and attendants were under continuous veterinary and medical inspection. Particular attention was given to the condition of the cows' udders. The age range of the cows was four to 11 years, inclusive, for the Guernseys and five to nine years for the Holsteins.

"The results of the assays of 659 samples of milk for their ascorbic acid content did not reveal any consistent relationship between the age of a cow and the amount of ascorbic acid in her milk..."
